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Treats & Arguments on  
moral derangement as  
exemplified chiefly in murder.  
including news paper but not  
containing Index Op ac

The 3



[From the Reading Weekly Advertiser,  
Aug 15.]

*Most horrid Murder!*—It falls very unfortunately to our lot to communicate one of the most barbarous and murderous acts ever committed by a monster in human shape. On Wednesday, the 12th inst. after four o'clock in the afternoon, a man named John Schild, in Alsace town-ship, about 4 miles from this place, began with an axe to cut up every thing about and in the house, when his father who lived close by, hearing it, coming towards him, addressed him "John, John, what are you doing?" John turned upon his father with the axe, cut his father in the breast, when the father immediately turning round, and holding his breast retreated to the house—John pursued him, cut him down, chopped half of his head off, threw it from him, then cut his body open, tore out his entrails and heart—His mother approaching him and exclaiming, he cut her down in the very same manner, taking her bowels, heart and liver out, and threw it in the bake oven, which had just before been heated by the family to bake bread. A younger brother, being near by, this monster now made at him, with the axe, but the brother catching his arms, threw him down and fled—the monster setting a dog at him, who would not bite him, took the dog, chopped off his legs and threw him also into the bake oven, after which he set fire to the barn, which with all its contents, completely filled, was soon reduced to a heap of ashes. His wife in the mean time fled to the woods, where she lay all night under a tree. His brother in a little while after came back to the horrible scene of action, with some neighbors to whom the monster, after having thrown away his deadly weapon surrendered himself saying "I am the person who has done all this." The monster was thereupon conveyed to the goal of his place, where he is now confined. A Coroner's Inquest was held over the mangled remains of the Parents of this savage monster! It is not in our power at present to add any thing more. We wished rather to have passed it in silence—but something was expected.

DIED,



# in On Derangement of the Will

~~I remarked in the lectures upon the human mind that Two Opinions <sup>have</sup> divided the philoso-  
phers and divines of the West, respecting the Operations of the Will. <sup>It has been</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~supposed~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~of them~~ <sup>form</sup> ~~to act, and the other from~~ <sup>have</sup> ~~it acted freely, & the other from necessity.~~  
~~I admit Both these Opinions~~ ~~to be true, and~~  
~~noted both of these Opinions~~ ~~to be true, and~~  
~~noted at the same time, that I was unable~~  
~~to explain or even to comprehend this wonder-  
ful Union of such Opposite Qualities in the~~  
~~function, both Opinions~~ ~~as are told~~  
~~same Nature~~ ~~as was created in the image~~ ~~of his maker.~~ ~~Now this would not be the~~  
~~case~~ ~~were there not~~ ~~some things mysterious~~  
~~and incomprehensible in his texture~~  
~~and functions of his body and mind.~~~~

When

The will is affected by Disease ~~is~~  
~~it acts~~  
~~without motive by a~~



✓ Indeed it would ~~not~~ be improper from  
this view of the will to consider it as a part of  
~~the great muscular system~~ muscle, partaking  
in every respect of the ~~diseases~~ of a muscular  
disease.

✓ <sup>by</sup> The will is affected with a temper  
that

✓ I know <sup>will becomes</sup> ~~sa~~ when the passions act  
through the <sup>instrumentary</sup> ~~instrumentality~~ vehicle of  
to vicious actions through the  
instrumentality of the passions, I  
have called it moral derangement.



an  
~~kind of~~ involuntary power. Exactly the same  
 thing takes place in this disease of the will,  
 that occurs when the arm or foot is moved  
 without an act of the will, and ~~even~~ <sup>even</sup> in  
 spite of it. <sup>the understanding is in this ~~lost~~ <sup>convulsed</sup></sup>  
 state of the will is  
 in a sound state, and all its operations are  
 performed in the most regular manner.

① I was first struck with this disease in the  
 year 1795 and <sup>described</sup> ~~mentioned~~ it in a letter to  
 Dr Priestly; It ~~had~~ <sup>was in</sup> a patient whose habits in  
 health were taciturn and reserved. In an  
 attack of fever he spoke constantly; and  
 communicated to his friends a minute  
 history of his private affairs as far as they  
 related to his property, <sup>with great exactness and good sense,</sup> and added while he  
 was doing so, that he was conscious he  
 was acting contrary to his habits, and in  
~~an~~ an improper manner, but that



V I was led from this case to reflect upon  
the Conduct of persons in the last stage of  
Hydrophobia. With the perfect exercise of  
their intellects, they ~~lose their power~~ lose  
the command of their wills, or rather be-  
come subject to it, and hence they some-  
times advise their friends to avoid coming  
near them, lest they should bite them.  
Again we observe the will to lose its free  
agency in the debilitated state of the body in  
which persons tell us they are unable to  
control their thoughts.

For a more particular account of  
my <sup>of the</sup> opinions upon this disease of the will  
we leave to ~~refer~~ <sup>refer</sup> the reader to <sup>lecture</sup>  
I refer you to my printed introductory ~~of~~  
delivered in the University of Pennsylvania the study of  
in the <sup>her</sup> ~~Advances~~ 1810 upon the medical  
jurisprudence. I have <sup>confined</sup> ~~said~~ in that lecture  
this disease in that lecture only to two  
that the will when it loses its free agency  
<sup>acts</sup> ~~or becomes~~ ~~stagnated~~ in a convulsion



he could not help it. <sup>23</sup> V In the year 1802 or 3  
I found this disease ~~in~~ convulsion in the  
will ~~was~~ had been taken notice of by M.  
Pinel in his treatise on Insanity & illustra-  
-ted by the history of a striking instance of  
it. ~~You see~~ <sup>sometimes</sup> it in the Hydrophobia in which  
patients though perfectly sensible, desire  
their friends to keep at a distance from them  
least they should bite them. ~~The papers are~~ <sup>But</sup> ~~too~~  
~~much~~ ~~often~~ ~~see~~ this awful disease ~~much~~  
often discovers itself in involuntary acts  
of ~~horrid~~ <sup>outrage or</sup> ~~outrage~~ <sup>by the</sup> ~~violence~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~upon~~ <sup>the</sup>  
persons who are afflicted with it upon them-  
selves or others. ~~Since~~ I was consulted in the  
year 1808 by a citizen of ~~the~~ a neighbouring  
State in a case of this disease which he  
describes in the following words. "Permit me



Two Acts, viz murder & theft.  
~~Narrower~~ ~~has~~ ~~only~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~ways~~ ~~that~~  
~~have~~ ~~been~~ ~~mentioned~~, but in Acts of ~~murder~~  
~~murder~~ ~~and~~ ~~theft~~ I have selected those two  
 symptoms of this moral disease  
 Diseases (for they are not vices) from, other  
 cases of <sup>the</sup> its morbid effects ~~today~~ of the will,  
 in order to rescue the persons afflicted with  
 them from the ~~hands~~ of cruel & bloody arms  
 of the law, and to <sup>render</sup> ~~take~~ them <sup>the</sup> ~~victim~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~subjects~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~  
 kind and lenient <sup>signs of medicine</sup> ~~hands of a physician~~.  
 Several other ~~at~~ <sup>times</sup> in which

But there are <sup>several other</sup> ~~two other~~ ways in which  
 this ~~can~~ disease in the will discovers  
 itself which ~~are not cognizable~~ <sup>are not cognizable</sup> by law;  
~~these are not cognizable by law;~~ <sup>these are not</sup> ~~these are not~~ <sup>Two of them are</sup>  
 lying, and Drunkenness. I have known many  
 instances of persons of both sexes, of good  
 understandings and several of uncommon  
 talents who were ~~addicted to~~ affected with this  
lying disease in the will. It differs from what  
 is called, - hyperbolical; exultative; - boasting,



says (the gentleman who consulted me in  
his letter) to state to you the case of a young  
gentleman nearly related to me, & to request  
your advice in it. It will present to you  
a phenomenon rarely to be met with  
in your profession. He is harassed with constant  
apprehensions, that he will be instantly urged to  
put an end to his own life. These apprehensions  
press upon him with such violence, that he  
is unable to apply to any business. He has  
just notions of Religion, nor is he affected  
with melancholy, nor with the least gloom-  
iness of mind, and he appears to enjoy  
good bodily health."

But this disease more frequently dis-  
tresses itself in acts of <sup>outrage</sup> ~~violence~~ upon other  
people. These related by Mr



- fraudulent and malicious lying, <sup>being influenced</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~having~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~view~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Person~~ <sup>more</sup> of the Objects of any of them, ~~in view~~. Person thus diseased, cannot speak the truth upon any Subjects, ~~they cannot~~ <sup>non</sup> tell the same story twice in the same way, ~~they cannot~~ <sup>non</sup> describe any thing they have seen in its true Colors: or as it has appeared to other people. They sometimes invent & tell things that are probable, but more frequently they say things that are <sup>improbable</sup> ~~incredible~~. ~~Some of their falsehoods~~  <sup>seldom</sup> are calculated to injure any body, but themselves.

1 This moral disease in their wills, with all these ~~qualifications~~ <sup>in</sup> they are often amiable, inoffensive, and otherwise not bad members of Society. <sup>It is acquired in childhood, & is then a voluntary habit, like other certain unscrupulous actions, known in childhood by habit</sup> An attachment to strong drink is at first the effect of free agency. But from habit it takes place ~~from necessity~~. <sup>Thus by imitating the</sup> ~~without the consciousness of the~~ <sup>them</sup> awkward gestures or looks ~~imitations~~ of certain persons we acquire ~~the~~ <sup>1</sup> ~~frankness~~ <sup>to</sup> such a degree that are unable to resist the propensity to <sup>imitate</sup> ~~discover~~ <sup>them</sup>. That persons who are devoted to strong drink, act from necessity I infer from their being insatiable by ~~pain~~ <sup>pleasure</sup> ~~pleasures~~, all the considerations which <sup>1</sup> ~~should be~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~used by an~~ <sup>appeal to fear in childhood - the</sup> <sup>is the root in</sup>



The case mentioned by Mr. Rivet is so nearly related to this, that I shall transcribe it into our volume. "I will just (says our Author) cite one instance of an exclusive lesion of the Will. It is that of a maniac whose symptoms appear to be totally inexplicable upon the principles of Locke & Condillac. His insanity was periodical. His paroxysms generally returned after an interval of several months. The first Sympptom was a sensation of great heat in the Umbilical region, which was felt to ascend progressively to the Chest, Neck & face. To this succeeded a flushed countenance, redness of the eyes and great distention of the veins and Arteries of the head. No sooner was the brain itself invaded, that the patient was suddenly seized with an insupportable propensity



Domestic affections, friendships, reason-interest  
reputation, property, and even Religion can  
suggest to them. There was a ~~Chippendale~~ <sup>fitter</sup> of this  
Philadelphia many years ago  
~~city~~ <sup>who</sup> ~~was a student~~ <sup>who</sup> who died of  
intemperance & ~~was~~ <sup>formed the habit in the</sup> of Ardent Spirits. When  
surrounded with by his ~~brother~~ <sup>friends</sup> Chippendale  
and urged to leave off drinking, he said "were  
a Cannon loaded with  
in two and forty pounds shot aimed at my  
breast, and a enemy of gun, placed in my hand,  
and were I assured that ~~the~~ <sup>if I should</sup> I drink  
~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> gun, that shot would be discharged thro'  
my body, I ~~would~~ <sup>could not help</sup> drink it." The remedies  
for this disease, have hitherto been moral.  
In my inquiry into the baneful effects of Ardent  
Spirits upon the body & mind, I have recommended  
several physical remedies for it. It is an  
disease of the body & not of the mind. It can  
be cured <sup>therefore</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>not</sup> by remedies that act chiefly  
upon the body. . . . go to p. 33 A,  
" for an acc<sup>t</sup> of <sup>the</sup> The reader is ref<sup>d</sup> to my  
medical Inquiries.



to commit acts of barbarity & bloodshed. Thus  
 attracted, he felt, as he afterwards informed me,  
 a contest terrible to his conscience <sup>arise</sup> within  
 him, between this dread propensity, which it  
 was not in his power to subdue & the pro-  
 found horror which the blackest crime  
 of murder inspired. The memory, the im-  
 -agination & the judgment of this man were  
 perfectly sound. Take notice of this part of  
 his history: "He declared to me (adds our  
 author) very solemnly, during his confine-  
 -ment, that the murdering impulse, how-  
 -ever unaccountable it might appear, was  
 in every degree obedient to his will, and that it  
 was sought to violate the nearest relation-  
 -ship he had in the world - that was the  
 author says in a note, his wife, and to bury



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in blood, the tenderest sympathies of his soul. He frequently repeated these declarations during his lucid intervals; when he likewise avowed to me, that he had conceived such a disgust with life that he had several times attempted to put an end to it by suicide. "What motive" he would say, can I have to murder the Governor of this House who treats me with so much kindness, nevertheless in my moments of fury, my propensity acknowledges no respect for his person, for I could then plunge my dagger into his bosom, as soon as in that of any other man. It is to avoid the guilt of murdering my friend, that I am induced attempt my own life."

But there are cases upon record in which



The following very singularly cruel unnatural murder, is given in a letter from Hamburg, dated the 27th March. 1804

"A person of the name of REUSE, a respectable school-master here, about 40 years of age, having a wife and five children, and possessing there with a competence, and every means of rendering himself and family happy took occasion a few nights ago, whilst they slept, to murder them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

Salmon & Brown beg leave to inform their

## REMOVAL.

April 3-4 No. 41, Spruce Street.

THOS. T. HEWSON,

No. 32, South Sixth Street,

DAVID CALDWELL,

**T**he valuable farm called Belvedere, late the property of William Hewson deceased, situated in the township of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, within one mile of the borough, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia, on the post road to New York, containing two hundred and twenty acres, seven of which are young thriving wood, thirty bank meadows, the remainder good arable land. There is on the premises a good stone dwelling house with two parlours, a kitchen and store-room on the first floor, five bed chambers in the second story, two garrets and a loft above; there are good cellars under the whole. The south front of the house commands a fine view of the city of Burlington, the river Delaware, and a large tract of intervening meadow. A pump of the best water stands at the kitchen door. The milk conveyed with a never failing spring is at a very convenient distance from the house. There are on the same premises a farm house, consisting of four rooms, a barn, stables, and other requisite buildings. The whole in good order and well fenced. For further particulars apply to Mr. Belmore on the

For Sale,

May 3—4

Represent for a number of years, that old establishment sugar-house, with floors and complete adjoining, situate in Moravian-alle, between Arch and Race-streets. Immediate pollution will be given, enquire at No. 60, north Second-street.

For Sale,

Das Armat, Philadelphia. May 9—

purchase may have the whole together, or it may be agreeable, the home house, stable, carriage house, and garden separate. The terms of payment will be easy and the title indisputable and clear of incumbrances, enquire on the premises, or of Mr. [illegible]

afterwards;  
versally regre

# 1801. HORRID MURDER.

The recent murder of Ira Lane, who was murdered on the 27th ult. aged seven years, by David Williams aged 29, both

Aug 14 1891  
No. 37, in Press-Ex.

Guest & Bancker,

by, arranged

Just Received,  
from the big Union, from London, an elegant  
assortment of Printed  
CALICOES, MUSLINS, DIMITIES, &c.  
Also, a few trunks of  
MADRAS & POLKAOT HINDIES,  
which will be sold on low terms by the piece or

—114—

Williams & Francis.

For Sale, by

A small quantity of salt water,

Staining (wine and 1884), with

30000 gundy bags,

500 pages price 08

120000 lb. of pepper.

**Bengal Goods.**  
The cargo of the Ship Ganges, capt. Callender from Calcutta, consisting of  
690000 lb. of sugar.

—v I. 8m

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MSBON WINE in pipes and qts, casks,  
on hand,  
two boxes St. Raphael's claret, 3 doz. each,  
of the vintage of 1798, of a superior quality,  
Bell Madeira and port wines fit for immediate  
use,  
two bbls Boston rum,  
With a general assortment of West Goods, as  
For Sale, by

Now Landing,  
From the ship Richmond, just arrived from  
Tulahoma, lying at Jesse & Robert Wain's wharf,

sent to the Court's (MARTIN) 1-10-1945

4. 213.000 000.000

James H. Smith

LA PITTLE WINES, in cases of 2 doz. each.  
To be landed on Tuesday next, from on board the  
Ship America, at Walnut-street wharf,  
Also, a few SEAL SKINS, in good order.

ANDY in pipes,

17.



This Convulsion, or involuntary Action of the  
will has ~~produced~~ <sup>produced</sup> both Murder  
and Suicide. I shall ~~read~~ <sup>select</sup> a few of them  
whilst from among many that I have  
met with in the course of my reading &  
conversations ~~with~~ upon this subject.

ATLANTA, (N. Y.) September 2.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**

Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah Halleck,  
Mr. Henry Halleck, of Westmoreland,  
murdered all her children, four in  
all, and killed herself. No cause can  
be given for her unnatural and barbarous

In the forenoon she visited her  
neighbors, and was apparently sane, and  
health and spirits. Mr. Halleck  
when absent the whole day, returned  
nothing and found his house deserted.  
was made, and the bodies of his wife  
children, mangled and lifeless, were  
in an adjoining cornfield. The chil-  
dren were all daughters, the eldest aged  
years, and the youngest an infant of 10

F. 3.

The 4<sup>th</sup> and last instance  
I shall mention of the dreadful  
effects of Insanity, or Diseased  
Action in the will is related by  
Dr. Gall. He tells us, a certain  
Catherine Leigler of Vienna  
murdered her child. She in-

stantly confessed her crime, was tried &  
acquitted probably from a suspicion of in-  
sanity. She became pregnant soon after-  
wards on purpose she said that she might  
have another object upon which she  
might



The following very singularly cruel unnatural murder, is given in a letter from Hamburgh, dated the 27th March. 1804

"A person of the name of REUSE, a respectable school-master here, about 40 years of age, having a wife and five children, and possessing there with a competence, and every means of rendering himself and family happy, took occasion a few nights ago, whilst they all slept, to murder them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

"On the day preceding this horrid catastrophe, Reuse was, with some friends and the whole of his family on pleasure at Wansbeck, a pleasant village a few miles from Hamburgh. About nine in the evening they all returned to town; and between the hours of one and four next morning, it is believed, he had been employed in the horrid work of massacring all his family!

"The eldest, a girl about 16 years of age, from the condition she was in when found in the morning, appeared to have struggled severely with this monster in human form, as she had received many cuts and stabs in different parts of her body. During the awful conflict, long had she, doubtless, petitioned for mercy—but in vain; determined on his sanguinary purpose, and equally callous to the feelings and inaccessible to the last cries of humanity, he had, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in almost severing her head from her body. His wife and the other four children, which were boys, had their necks cut nearly asunder, it is supposed while asleep, leaving not a spark of life in any of them, except the youngest, who survived in the agonies of death, about five hours. What is shocking to remark concerning the child last mentioned, (as it proves him capable of deliberate discrimination) is, that to effect his cruel purpose, and complete the massacre, he had taken this, his youngest child, out of bed from between two children he had for tuition belonging to a merchant.

"Early in the morning he left the house, desiring the servant not to awake her mistress, or any of the family, till he returned. The gates of the city opening at an early hour, he skulked into the most retired part of the ramparts, where he made a slight attempt to cut his own throat; and had laid down on his face, by some water, endeavouring to bleed gently to death.

"The horrid transaction was, however, soon discovered, and reported through the city. And in the afternoon of the same day, two gentlemen who were out sporting, came to the place where Reuse was laid; and finding him in the situation already described, enquired if he was the wretch who had murdered his family in the morning? He answered in the affirmative, at the same time begging for some water to drink, which was refused him. He was then taken; and at the dead hour of the night, (to secure him from the vengeance of the people) he was conveyed to his own house, to behold the awful scene, in order to obtain, if possible, a confession of the motives which induced him to commit an act of such singular barbarity; but he assigned no other reason for his conduct, than the losing of a trifling lawsuit, and the preposterous idea of love to his family, which, he said, prompted him to save them from the direful consequences.

"It is, however, remarkable, that previous to the commission of this sanguinary act, he had never evinced any symptoms of insanity.

"Having property, he was confined in a comfortable prison, where he spent his time in playing at cards and other amusements.

"P.S. On Monday the 19th of March, Reuse was racked by a wheel, which came down 18 times on his neck, arms, and limbs, &c. it was a shocking sight!"

afterwards,  
versally reg.

## 1804. HORRID MURDER.

The recent murder of Ira Lane, who was murdered on the 27th ult. aged seven years, by David Williams, aged 29, both of the town of Milton and County of Cayuga, New-York state, depicts the depravity of the human heart, and the imbecility of the human mind, in so impressive a manner as to leave no doubt, that without the protection of Divine Providence, man, left to himself becomes his own destroyer. The circumstances attending this inhuman and awful murder, are marked in so peculiar a manner, as to disarm the vain boast of self sufficiency; and if this atrocious act is duly considered, will direct us to look up to that God from whom we have our being, as our shield and defence from the seductive snares of our frail and depraved natures. The circumstances which attended the awful catastrophe are as follow: The said David Williams, when examined before the magistrates, after committing the horrid deed, declared that he was tired of existence, and determined to rid himself of the burthen of life—and at first determined to commit suicide; but the fear of a future punishment after this life, and self murder being an offence against the Supreme Being, that, if he died instantly he would have no time for repentance, therefore thought, if he killed another person he must necessarily undergo the forms of law before execution, which would afford him an opportunity for repentance.—After abandoning the idea of self murder, for the reasons above stated, he sent for a young woman of his acquaintance, in the neighbourhood, to come to his father's house to see him (the day he committed the deed) or it would be too late, after, that, for the purpose he had in view, by requesting the interview. She having refused to come, he then determined to kill the first person that came in his way. Shortly after the refusal of the young woman being made known to him, the unfortunate Ira Lane, a neighbour's child, was going home from school, and saw William, with a gun in his hand, near the house of his (William's) father, and familiarly asked him if he was going to shoot a hawk? Williams replied in the affirmative, and instantly discharged his gun at the boy, which slightly wounded him in the abdomen—after which he carried the boy into the house, and laid him on a bed. The boy called for his father—Williams told him he would go and call him, but went for his axe, bringing it concealed behind him. The boy having followed him, he took him a second time and put him to bed, and then struck him three blows with the edge of his axe, aiming at his neck, the two first missing the same, mangled his face prodigiously, but the third cut off his head; after which Williams retired within a wood near the fatal spot awaiting for his pursuers, who shortly after came up to him. At their approach he made no attempt to escape, but surrendered himself without resistance. When being carried before a magistrate, he confessed the act, and assigned the foregoing reasons as the cause, exhibiting no signs of sorrow or confusion for what he had done.

He was committed to Canandaigua goal, there to await the sitting of the Supreme Court. On being asked, if he was condemned to be hung, would he wish to be reprieved, he answered in the negative, but said he wished not to be tried till he had time to repent.—The reason he assigned for selecting the child for the victim, was his being young and innocent, and needed no time for repentance.

Three things we infer from this monstrous deed, from the conduct of the murderer—First, the frailty of human reason—Secondly, the total depravity of the human heart—Thirdly, a belief in a future state, having a great influence upon the most abandoned, deter from the commission of crimes.—Take away the idea of future punishment, and the influence of religion on the human mind, and our eye would often behold murders suicides, and every species of crimes, and sink man far below the brute creation.

The Indian executed in the same country for murder assigned the same reason for committing the act.—It is worthy of remark, in favour of the population of the



This Compulsion, or involuntary Action of the Will has produced both Murder and Suicide. I shall <sup>select</sup> read a few of them which from among many that I have met with in the course of my reading & conversation ~~with~~ upon this subject.

UTICA, (N. Y.) September 2, 1803

MURDER AND SUICIDE.  
Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah H. Beck, of Mr. Henry Halseck, of Westmore, murdered all her children, four in all, and killed herself. No cause assigned for her unnatural and barbarous

In the forenoon she visited her neighbors, and was apparently in good health and spirits. Mr. H. then absent the whole day, returning and found his house deserted, was made, and the bodies of his children, mangled and lifeless, were in an adjoining cornfield. The children were all daughters, the eldest aged 12 years, and the youngest an infant of 11 months.

#1.

The 4<sup>th</sup> and last instance I shall mention of the dreadful effects of Insanity, or Diseased Action in the Will is related by Dr. Gall. He tells us, a certain Catharine Leigker of Vienna murdered her child. She in-

stantly confessed her crime, was tried & acquitted probably from a suspicion of insanity. She became pregnant some afterwards on purpose she said that she might have another child upon which she might







They have done, and ~~in~~ sometimes not only  
 surrender themselves upon to justice, but  
 demand its utmost rigor. ~~I admit that~~  
~~some~~ persons have ~~been considered~~ <sup>been</sup> taken away  
~~the~~ <sup>their</sup> life and ~~particularity~~ <sup>particularity</sup> To punish  
 these acts of a diseased, or deranged will  
 by death is as cruel as it would be to  
 punish the same acts in the same way  
 in a person who laboured under a deranged  
 understanding. ~~May it is not~~ What should  
 we say to see <sup>a rapist</sup> a surgeon cut off an arm  
 or a leg because in its convulsive motions  
 it overset a table, or injured a child?  
 — It is equally cruel and absurd to ~~take away~~ <sup>murder</sup>  
~~the life of a fellow creature by law for destroying a~~  
~~the life of a fellow creature for destroying~~  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> life, under the influence of a  
 deranged state of the will. — I admit that





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some persons have taken away the life of  
 a fellow creature (and particularly of a child in  
 the most deliberate manner in order to  
 expose themselves to the death by law in  
 preference to dying by their own hands. sup-  
 posing it the crime of murder, especially of  
 an innocent child, to be less than that of  
 suicide. Such persons should be considered  
 in a state of intellectual derangement, &  
 should be ~~sent~~ committed to the care of a  
 physician, instead of being cruelly con-  
 demned to end their days by the hands of an  
 executioner. —

For derangement of the will, No  
 mental remedies are of sufficient force  
 without the aid of bleeding, purging and  
 low diet. They ~~perpetually~~ cured the  
 young gentleman ~~whose~~ in whose case



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31

I read to you, and he now enjoys <sup>and</sup>  
health of body, with peace & cheerfulness  
of mind.

taken notice of

I have thus described <sup>the</sup> derangement of the  
will, when its involuntary <sup>actings</sup> tend to  
<sup>taking away</sup> ~~the destruction~~ of life. But it sometimes  
discovers itself in another way, that is in  
acts of theft. We read and hear of persons  
who cannot go into a house <sup>or</sup> ~~to take~~  
without taking something that is not  
their own. There ~~is~~ is an idiosyncrasy  
in many people to things  
which have nothing offensive in them  
to others, such as cheese, - meat and certain  
fruits and vegetables. In like manner  
there is an <sup>to certain things</sup> attractive idiosyncrasy in  
some people which is not felt by others,



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and particularly to things of a trifling nature.  
~~Property~~ <sup>Property</sup> when taken under the influence  
 of derangement of the will: for I will not  
 call it theft - is generally attended with the  
 following circumstances. 1 It is taken by  
 persons in easy <sup>and often in high rank.</sup> circumstances & a young  
 nobleman <sup>in Scotland</sup> and the sister of the Lord Mayor  
 of Edin<sup>2</sup>: were <sup>as the</sup> ~~universally spoken of subjects of~~  
~~afflicted with this malady~~  
 while this malady while I was a student in  
<sup>the</sup> ~~Edin<sup>2</sup>~~ College of Edinburgh. 2 The matters  
 taken are of little or <sup>and particularly to the persons</sup> no value. The young  
 nobleman seldom took any thing from the  
 houses in which he visited but a penknife,  
 pair of scissors, or a lady's glove. The sister  
 of the Mayor of Edin<sup>2</sup>: ~~when she was~~ would  
 now and then <sup>take</sup> ~~steal~~ a silver spoon, but  
~~she~~ her disease was relieved if she could

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only pocket a piece of bread. 3 no ~~provisions~~  
 are taken to <sup>Derive any profit</sup> ~~covert~~ these acts from  
 this acts, nor were to conceal them. A  
 gentleman of rank & family in this city  
 once went into a grocers store & filled his  
 pockets with nutmegs. The next day  
 he distributed them among all the  
 ladies of his acquaintance by which means  
 he was detected. Secret was exposed until a  
<sup>another</sup> ~~negotiation~~ <sup>discovery rendered</sup> paroxysm of his ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> it  
 necessary to make it public.

I have never had a patient afflicted  
 with this form of derangement in the  
 will, but I have no doubt physical remedies  
 combined with such as are moral, would  
 cure it.

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How far <sup>^</sup> intemperance in eating and drinking, and certain other vices may be the ~~of~~ effects of the will ~~losing~~ becoming so ~~irritable~~ ~~so~~ to losing its free agency from protracted indulgence of them, this is not the place to determine. I would only observe, when they are persisted in with the common circumstances that constitute their criminality, they should not exempt the perpetrators of them from punishment. The loss of <sup>their</sup> free agency should rather aggravate than palliate their offenses. Our laws show no tenderness to crimes produced by the temporary derangement of ~~the~~ the understanding by means of strong drink, ~~more especially if~~ ~~a habit~~ the loss of free agency, and the

torpor as to lose  
V insensibility as to all sensibility to  
motives, and to become incapable of  
acting either freely or from necessity. In  
this respect it resembles a paralytic  
limb.



Temporary loss of reason are both alike  
~~characterized by~~ the effects of fully origi-  
 -nally voluntary, and should alike expose  
 to discipline and punishment.

11 Besides the disease in the will which I  
 A, have thus described the convulsions

has been described,  
~~or involuntary. Actions of the will, but~~  
 it is subject to such a degree of debility, and  
~~there is a disorder of the will which de-~~

~~merits our notice in this place. So far~~  
~~from acting involuntarily, it does not~~  
~~act at all. It has no free agency, &~~  
~~it is so insensible to the stimulus of~~  
~~motives, that it does not act at all.~~  
 In short, it becomes <sup>as</sup> partially, or com-  
 pletely paralytic, as ~~was~~ <sup>a paralytic</sup> ~~single~~ limb.  
 We sometimes say of persons who are led  
 by their friends, that "they have no will  
 of their own". This is strictly true. If











